

gruous in their character—which two subjects are identically the same with those which he had coupled together in his recommendation to Congress at the extra session? If there was no affinity between the parties, why did he join them together? If the union was illegitimate, who was the administering priest of the unhallowed rites? It is objected to this bill that it is both a revenue and an appropriation bill. What then? Is not the act of September 4, 1841, approved and signed by the President himself, both a revenue and an appropriation bill? Does it not enact that in the event of an insufficiency of impost duties not exceeding twenty per cent. ad valorem, to defray the current expenses of the Government, the proceeds of the sales of the lands shall be levied as part of the same revenue, and appropriated to the same purposes? The appropriation of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to defray the ordinary expenditures of the Government is a system of fiscal management unwise, impolitic, improvident, and unjust; and it is precisely for that reason that the bill now before the House, provides that they shall not be so appropriated. The public lands are the noble and inappreciable inheritance of the whole nation. The sale of them to individuals is not a tax upon the purchaser, but an exchange of equivalents scarcely more burdensome to the grantee than if he should receive it as a gratuitous donation. To appropriate the proceeds of the sales to defray the ordinary expenses of the Government is to waste and destroy the property. This property is held by Congress in trust, Mr. Tyler speaks of the distribution as if it was giving away the property. It is precisely the reverse. It is restoring to the owner. To appropriate the proceeds to defray the current expenditures is to give it up to dilapidation and waste. It is in political economy precisely the same as if an individual landholder should sell off, year after year, parcels of his estate, and consume its proceeds in the payment of his household expenses. The first principle of political economy necessary for a nation, is to raise by taxation within the year, the whole sum required for the expenditures of that year. Every departure from this principle is a step in the path of national bankruptcy and ruin. The daily demands of the Treasury must be supplied by the income derived from taxation by the year, and not by the dissipation of the common property.

The second reason of the President for objecting to the passage of this bill is not more ponderous than the first. It is the destitute and embarrassed state of the Treasury, and the impolicy, if not unconstitutional, of giving away a fruitful source of revenue, which if retained may be seized by the Government and applied to meet its daily wants. But the President had just told us that this fruitful source of revenue was a subject wholly dissimilar in its character from that of revenue raised by duties of impost—so dissimilar that the union of them formed in his mind an insurmountable objection to the passage of the bill. "I most respectfully submit (says the message) whether this is a time to give away the proceeds of the land sales, when the public lands constitute a fund which of all others may be made most useful in sustaining the public credit." And how could it be made thus useful? Precisely by giving them away. By giving them away forever! For if the principle be once established that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands shall be substituted in the place of revenue by taxation to defray the ordinary annual expenses of the National Government never more will the people of any State in this Union have the benefit of one dollar from this richest of mines of inexhaustible wealth bestowed upon them by their bountiful Creator for the improvement of their own condition. But given away—yes, to the last cent given away, forever, to pamper the reckless extravagance of a Government forever preaching retrenchment and economy, and forever heaping million upon million of annual expenditures "to suckle armies and dry nurse the land."

The committee submit to the House their unhesitating opinion that the appropriation of any part of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the ordinary annual expenditures would be the only effectual and irrevocable giving away of the great and inestimable inheritance of the American people. That, if once that growing and inexhaustible fund shall be doomed to form the whole or any part of the ways and means for the annual estimates of the receipts and expenditures of the National Government, the People may bid farewell, a long farewell, to every hope of ever receiving a dollar's useful improvement from that gift of God to them, thus cruelly and perfidiously wrested from their hands.

Nineteen of the States of this Union, in the ardent, perhaps, in some cases, inconsiderately ardent, pursuit of this improvement of their own condition, have become involved, some of them heavily involved, in debt. The greatest portion of this debt has been contracted for the accomplishment of stupendous works to expedite and facilitate the intercourse of travel and of trade between the remotest extremes of this great Republic, swarming, from year to year, with redoubting millions of population. It is no exaggerated estimate of the value of those works to say, that the saving of time, of labor, and of expense to individual citizens of the Union, enjoying the benefit of these public works, more than repays, in every single year, the whole cost of their construction.

But, while these immense benefits have been thus secured to the People, as a community of individuals, the States which authorized them have contracted a burden of liabilities heavier than they are able to bear. They need the assistance of a friendly and a powerful hand, and where should they find it but in the sympathies of the National Government? In their fidelity to the trust committed to their charge in this immense and almost boundless public domain? The application of the proceeds of

the public lands to alleviate the burden of these debts pressing upon the people of almost all the States, is, if not the only, the most unexceptionable mode of extending the mighty arm of the Union to relieve the People of the States from the pressure of the burden bearing upon them—a relief consisting only of the distribution among them of their own property—a relief furnishing them the means of paying to the United States themselves no inconsiderable portion of the debts due from the States to them; so that by one and the same operation the People of the States will be relieved from the intolerable pressure of their debt, and the common Treasury of the Union will receive back in payment of debt no small part of the same sums allotted to the States as their respective portions of the distribution.

The committee regret that the shortness of the time which they have allowed themselves for the preparation of this report, constrains them to pass over numerous other considerations amounting to the clearest demonstration that the distribution among the States of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands will be infinitely more conducive to the ends of justice and to the relief of the People from their embarrassment, than the devotion of the same funds to be swallowed up in the insatiable gulph of the ordinary annual expenses of the Federal Government—to perish in the using like the nine millions of the fourth instalment promised to the States, the seven or eight millions of stock in the Bank of the United States, and the five or six millions of Indian trust and Navy pension funds, all sunk, during the Van Buren Administration, without leaving a wreck behind.

This review of the reasons of the President for objecting to the passage of the bill might be extended far more into detail, and all leading to the conclusion that they are feeble, inconsistent, and unsatisfactory. It remains only for the House to take, by years and nays, the question upon the final passage of the bill, and as the majority of the committee cannot indulge, even hypothetically, the absurd hope of a majority either in this or the other House of Congress competent to the enactment of the bill into a law, they leave the House to determine what further measures they may deem necessary and practicable by the legislative authority in the present calamitous condition of the country.

They perceive that the whole legislative power of the Union has been for the last fifteen months, with regard to the action of Congress upon measures of vital importance, in a state of suspended animation, strangled by the five times repeated strictures of the Executive cord. They observe that, under these unexampled obstructions to the exercise of their high and legitimate duties, they have hitherto preserved the most respectful forbearance towards the Executive chief; that while he has, time after time, annulled by the mere act of his will their commission from the People to enact laws for the common welfare, they have forbore even the expression of their resentment for these multiplied insults and injuries—they believed they had a high destiny to fulfil, by administering to the People in the form of law, remedies for the sufferings which they had too long endured. The will of one man has frustrated all their labors and prostrated all their powers. The majority of the Committee believe that the case has occurred in the annals of our Union, contemplated by the founders of the Constitution by the grant to the House of Representatives of the power to impeach the President of the United States; but they are aware that the resort to that expedient might, in the present condition of public affairs, prove abortive. They see that the irreconcilable difference of opinion and of action between the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government is but sympathetic with the same discordant views and feelings among the People. To them alone the final issue of the struggle must be left. In the sorrow and mortification under the failure of all their labors to redeem the honor and prosperity of their country, it is a cheering consolation to them that the termination of their own official existence is at hand; that they are even now about to return to receive the sentence of their constituents upon themselves; that the legislative power of the Union, crippled and disabled as it may now be, is about to pass, renovated and revived by the will of the People, into other hands, upon whom will devolve the task of providing that remedy for the public distempers which their own honest and agonizing energies have in vain endeavored to supply.

The power of the present Congress to enact laws essential to the welfare of the People has been struck with apoplexy by the Executive hand. Submission to his will is the only condition upon which he will permit them to act. For the enactment of a measure earnestly recommended by himself he forbids their action unless coupled with a condition declared by himself to be on a subject so totally different that he will not suffer them to be coupled in the same law. With that condition Congress cannot comply. In this state of things he has assumed, as the Committee fully believe, the exercise of the whole legislative power to himself, and is levying millions of money upon the People without any authority of law. But the final decision of this question depends neither upon legislative nor executive, but upon judicial authority, nor can the final decision of the Supreme Court upon it be pronounced before the close of the present Congress. In the meantime the abusive exercise of the constitutional power of the President to arrest the action of Congress upon measures vital to the welfare of the People, has wrought conviction upon the minds of a majority of the Committee that the veto power itself must be restrained and modified by an amendment of the Constitution itself, a resolution for which they accordingly herewith respectfully report.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

JNO. M. BOTTS,
JAMES COOPER,
K. RAYNER,
THOS. J. CAMPBELL,
TRUMAN SMITH,
F. GRANGER,
H. S. LANE,
JEREMIAH MORROW,
J. A. PEARCE.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring therein, That the following amendment of the Constitution of the United States, in the seventh section of the first article, be recommended to the Legislatures of the several States, which, on the adoption of the same, by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall become part and parcel of the Constitution:

Instead of the words "two-thirds," twice repeated in the second paragraph of the said seventh section, substitute, in both cases, the words, "a majority of the whole number."

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

THE TREATY WITH ENGLAND.

New York, August 23, 81 A. M.

The accounts of the ratification of the Treaty with England were received here yesterday afternoon with gratification, and people begin to express their desire of having the injunction of secrecy removed so that the cause of the violent opposition which the Treaty received from some of the Senators may be made manifest. Lord Ashburton arrived here yesterday, and has taken lodging at the Astor House. The Courier and Enquirer of this morning publishes the following most important portion of the Treaty, (with a brief sketch of the remainder.)

A TREATY

To settle and define the boundaries between the Territories of the United States and the possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in North America, for the final suppression of the African slave trade, and for the giving up of Criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases.

Whereas, certain portions of the line of boundary between the United States of America and the British Dominions in North America, described in the second article of the Treaty of Peace of 1783, have not yet been ascertained and determined, notwithstanding the repeated attempts which have been heretofore made for that purpose; and whereas, it is now thought to be for the interest of both parties, that, avoiding further discussion of their respective rights, arising in this respect under the said treaty, they should agree on a conventional line in said portions of the said boundary, such as may be convenient to both parties, with such equivalents and compensations, as are deemed just and reasonable; and whereas, by the treaty concluded at Ghent, on the 24th day of December, 1814, between the United States and His Britannic Majesty, an article was agreed to and inserted of the following tenor, viz: "Art. 10. Whereas, the United States of America, and Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, are determined that, so far as may be in their power, it shall be effectually abolished; and whereas, it is found expedient for the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime within the territories and jurisdiction of the two parties respectively, that persons committing the crimes hereinafter enumerated—and being fugitives from justice—should, under circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up: The United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty, having resolved to treat on those several subjects, have for that purpose appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries to negotiate and conclude a treaty, that is to say, the President of the United States has, on his part, furnished with full powers, the Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State of the United States, and Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has, on her part, appointed the Right Honorable Alexander Lord Ashburton, a Peer of the said United Kingdom, a member of Her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, and Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary on a Special Mission to the United States, who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have agreed to and signed the following articles:

It is hereby agreed and declared that the line of boundary shall be as follows:

Beginning at the Monument at the source of the River St. Croix, as designated and agreed to by the Commissioners under the 5th Article in the Treaty of 1794, between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, thence North, following the exploring line run and marked by the Surveyors of the two Governments in the years 1817 and 1818, under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, to its intersection with the river St. John, and to the middle of the channel thereof, thence, up the middle of the channel of the main channel of said river St. John, to the mouth of the river St. Francis; thence, up the middle of the channel of the said river St. Francis, and of the lakes through which it flows, to the outlet of the Lake Pohenagamiok; thence Southwesterly, in a straight line to a point on the North West branch of the river St. John, which point shall be ten miles distant from the main branch of the St. John, in

a straight line, and in the nearest direction; but if the said point shall be found to be less than seven miles from the nearest point or summit or crest of the highlands that divide those rivers which empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the river St. John, to a point 7 miles in a straight line from the said summit or crest; thence in a straight line in a course about South eight degrees west to the point where the parallel of latitude of 46 deg. 25 min. North intersects the Southwest branch of the St. John; thence, Southerly by the said branch, to the source thereof in the highlands at the Metarmette portage; thence, down along the said highlands which divide the waters which empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the head of Hall's stream; thence, down the middle of said stream till the line thus run intersects the old line of boundary surveyed and marked by Valentine and Collins previously to the year 1774, as the 45th degree of north latitude, and which has been known and understood to be the line of actual division between the States of New York and Vermont on one side, and the British Province of Canada on the other; and, from said point of intersection, west along the said dividing line as heretofore known and understood, to the Iroquois, or St. Lawrence River.

ARTICLE II.

It is moreover agreed, that, from the place where the joint commissioners terminated their labors, under the sixth article of the Treaty of Ghent, to wit: At a point in the Neebrik Channel, near Muddy lake, the line shall run into and along the ship channel, between St. Joseph and St. Tammany Islands, to the division of St. George's or Sugar Island, and following the middle of the channel which divides St. George's from St. Joseph's Island; thence, up the east Neebrik channel, nearest to St. George's Island, through the middle of Lake George; thence west of Jon's Island, into St. Mary's River, to a point in the middle of that river, about one mile above St. George's or Sugar Island, so as to appropriate and assign the said Island to the U. States; thence adopting the line traced on the maps by the commissioners, through the river St. Mary and Lake Superior, to a point north of Ile Royal in said lake, one hundred yards to the north and east of Ile Chapeau, which last mentioned Island lies near the northeastern point of Ile Royal, where the line marked by the commissioners terminates; and from the last mentioned point, southwesterly, through the middle of the sound between Ile Royal and the northwestern mainland, to the mouth of Pigeon river, and at the said river, to and through, the north and south Fowl Lakes, to the Lakes of the height of Land, between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods; thence along the water communication to Lake Saisaquinaga, and through that Lake; thence, to and through Cypress Lake, Lac du Bois Blanc, Lac la Croix, Little Vermillion Lake, and Lake Namecan, and through the several smaller lakes, straits, or streams, connecting the Lakes here mentioned, to that point in Lac la Pluie or Rainy Lake at the Chaudiere Falls, from which the Commissioners traced the line to the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods—thence along the said line to the said most northwestern point, being in latitude 49 degrees 23' 55" north, and in longitude 95 degrees 14' 38" west from the Observatory, at Greenwich; thence, according to existing treaties, due south to its intersection with the 49th parallel of north latitude, and along that parallel to the Rocky Mountains. It being understood that all the water communications, and all the usual portages along the line from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods; and also Grand Portage, from the shore of Lake Superior to the Pigeon River, as now actually used, shall be free and open to the use of the citizens and subjects of both countries.

ARTICLE III.

In order to promote the interests and encourage the industry of all the inhabitants of the Countries watered by the River St. John and its tributaries, whether living within the State of Maine or the Province of New Brunswick, it is agreed that, where, by the provisions of the present treaty, the River St. John is declared to be the line of boundary, the navigation of said River shall be free and open to both parties, and shall in no way be obstructed by either; that all the produce of the forest in logs, lumber, timber, boards, staves or shingles, or agriculture not being manufactured, grown on any of those parts of the State of Maine watered by the River St. John, or by its tributaries, of which facts reasonable evidence shall, if required, be produced, shall have free access into and through the said river and its tributaries, having their source within the State of Maine, to and from the seaport at the mouth of the said River St. John, to and round the Falls of said River, either by boats, rafts or other conveyance; that when within the Province of New Brunswick, the said produce shall be dealt with as if it were the produce of said Province; that in like manner the inhabitants of the Territory of the Upper St. John determined by this treaty to belong to Her Britannic Majesty, shall have free access to and through the river for their produce, in those parts where the said river runs wholly through the State of Maine, &c., &c.

The remainder of the Treaty, according to the Courier's correspondent, provides for the keeping on our part, of a small naval force on the coast of Africa for the suppression of the Slave Trade—says nothing in regard to the Creole, the Right of Search, or the question of Boundary on the Pacific. Six months are allowed for its ratification or rejection by Great Britain.

THE TIMES.

FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1842.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We would notify our subscribers that the time for advance payment is fast drawing to a close. Those of them who wish to save a dollar can do so by paying three dollars on or before the 15th September next; otherwise they will be charged four dollars.

TO DELINQUENTS.

We have a large number of subscribers on our list who have not paid us any thing since the establishment of the TIMES. All such, living out of the county, who are not known by us to be good, and who do not pay up by the 15th of September next, will be stricken from our list. We have come to the conclusion that we have been working for their benefit long enough without a prospect of realizing something for our trouble.

REPORTS ON THE VETO.

We this week commence the publication of the reports of the Committee on the last Veto Message of President Tyler.—Mr. Adams' will be found in to-day's paper. As we can make room we will give the others.

In the Senate, on the 27th ult., the Tariff bill was passed. Several amendments were made to it which will make it necessary for it to be returned to the House.

The weather during the last six or eight days has been warmer, by far, than any weather we had during the summer, and in fact warmer than we usually have any season of the year. Much too warm to write editorial. We believe our contemporaries are of the same opinion, taking their papers as evidence.

Rumor states, that the Senators who voted against the treaty with Great Britain, are Messrs. Benton, Linn, Buchanan, Sturgeon, Allen, Bagby, Smith of Conn., Conrad, and Williams.

In the House of Representatives, on the 22d, Mr. Underwood, from the Committee on Steam Boilers, reported a bill making provision for preserving the lives of passengers in vessels impelled wholly, or in part, by steam. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

MR. CALHOUN

The Boston Daily American says, "that Mr. Calhoun will be a formidable, if not the only, candidate at the next election, hardly admits of a doubt. He is writing letters to leading Loco Focos in all quarters, and means to stand at all hazards. 'I will stand,' he writes to an ex-custom house officer of this city—'nomination or no nomination.'"

The following letter from Mr. Calhoun in reply to a committee of his friends in Macon Mississippi, which appears in the Columbus Democrat, smacks of the same temper:

WASHINGTON, 11th July, 1842.

Gentlemen—I have been honored by your note of the 27th June, covering resolutions adopted by my friends and fellow-citizens of your place, approbatory of my conduct and expressing a preference for me for the highest office in the choice of the people.

Your decided and warm approbation of my course, cannot but be highly gratifying and acceptable to me. Next to the approbation of his own conscience, the highest reward which can be bestowed on a public servant, who has honestly and faithfully discharged his duty, is the good opinion of his fellow citizens spontaneously and warmly expressed as yours has been. Nor is your expression of preference for me unacceptable.

It is the highest proof you could give of your confidence in my capacity and patriotism and as such, cannot but be gratifying; especially at a period so full of difficulty and danger to the country. But it is only so viewed, that I allude to that portion of your proceedings, for I regard that high office not as a place for the gratification of vanity, pride or ambition, but for the performance of high, responsible and laborious duties. An office, in the language of an illustrious and deceased friend and colleague, neither "to be sought nor shunned," but to be filled by the free spontaneous and unbiased choice of the people, for whose good it was exclusively created.

With great respect, I am, &c. &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

Dr. D. Lyles, Col. F. T. Colbert, Col. A. Farmer, John Davis, Esq., Gen. T. D. Woodbridge.

COUNTERFEITS.—One dollar City bills altered to fives are in circulation. The word five is pasted over the word one, in smaller letters than the word dollar following. The figures 5 and vignette are pasted on, and can be easily detected by the thickness of the paper, where the alterations are made. The vignette, &c., of some worthless bank paper is used in the alterations.—St. Louis Organ.

Notes of other denominations have been altered—1's to 2's, 3's to 10's, and so on.—Era.

It has been decided by the District Judge in Michigan, that aliens may be enlisted into the army of the United States.

THE RACES
OVER THE FAYETTE COURSE.

Wednesday, Aug. 31st.—Match race for \$100 a side—mile heats.

T. G. Moore's g f Cherokee Maid, by Marmion, dam by Tecumseh, 4 y old, 1 1
Saunders & Kennedy's s c by imp Glen-coe, dam by imp Leviathan, 2 2
Time—1.53, 1.59.

The gray filly took the first heat with ease, and came in first on the second heat, but foul riding being reported by the patrol judges, the money was drawn by mutual consent.

Saturday, Sep 3.—Match Race, \$300, 2 m hts.

Saunders & Kennedy's br m Ann Harper by im Lusborough, d by Richard, 4 y 2 1 1
W C Boon's s f Ann Steward, by Eclipse dam by Paragon, 4 y 1 2 2
Time—3.56, 3.54, 3.59.

Tuesday, Sep. 6.—Colt Race for 2 yr old Colts. Entrance \$50.—Mile Heats.

B. Harrison's s c by Mark Moore, dam by Gohannah, 1 1
A. W. Morrison's s c by Collier, dam by Whip, 2 3
R. W. Sinclair's b f by Harrison, dam by Plato, 3 2
Time—1.58, 2 2

JOCKEY CLUB RACES.
FIRST DAY.

Proprietor's Purse, \$100.—Mile heats—Free for all.

T. G. Moore's g f Cherokee Maid, ped. igree as above, 1 1
Boon, Jackson & Co's br h Grampus, by Shark, dam by Mons Tonson, 4 yrs 2 2
B. Harrison's s g Wattlehook, by Reve lie, dam by Sir William, 4 yrs old, 3 3
Time—1.54, 1.57. Track heavy.

SECOND DAY.

Jockey Club Purse, \$250.—\$25 Entrance—Two Mile Heats.

Boon, Jackson & Co's s f Ann Steward, pedigree as above, 4 1 1
B. Harrison's s f Saline, by Eclipse, dam by Ratler, 3 years old, 3 2 2
R. W. Sinclair's b h Vidocq, by Medoc, dam by Stockholder, 6 yrs, 6 5 3
Maj. Th. Stevenson's s h Honest John, by Woodpecker, dam by Cherokee, 4y, 5 4 4
T. W. Lane's br h by Zingane, (Buck-eye's dam) by Ogle's Oscar, 6 yrs, 2 3 4
Thos. Jackson's s c Simon Girty, by Mark Moore, dam by Tiger, 3 yrs 1 dis.
Time—3.57, 3.55, 4.02.

THIRD DAY.

Jockey Club Purse, \$400.—\$40 Entrance—Three Mile Heats.

Boon, Jackson & Co's s h Eclipse by Eclipse, dam by dam of Rodolph, 1 2 1
Saunders & Kennedy's br m Ann Harper, pedigree as above, 4 yrs, 2 3 2
T. W. Lane's gr h Cleveland, by Imp. Emancipation, dam by Imp. Leviathan, 4 yrs, 3 1 dis

An old man, named Martin Leffler, went into a Barber's shop in the evening of the 20th, took his seat to be shaved, and while the barber was preparing for that purpose, expired in the chair.—Phila. Paper.

It is said that the President will journey eastward after the close of the present session of Congress. The chief part of his time of absence from the White House will be spent at Newport, Rhode Island.

It is said that Mr. Savage has cleared \$10,000 on his contract for completing the Bunker Hill Monument, and that as he has the control of it until the limit of the contract expires, he will make as much more by conveying passengers to the top in his steam car. It takes a live Yankee to turn a penny "slick."

RIOTERS.—At Nantucket, Mass., recently there was an anti-slavery convention, and on every evening of meeting it was broken up in a row—rotten eggs and other missiles were thrown in upon the assembly from a crowd without.

We learn from the Providence Chronicle, of the 22d ult. that Governor Hubbard, of New Hampshire, has refused to give up Mr. Dorr, upon the requisition of Governor King. Ex-Governor Arnold, of Rhode Island, was the messenger between the parties. The Chronicle says: "He waited upon Governor Hubbard, of New Hampshire, in obedience to his instructions, with a requisition from Governor King, for a warrant to arrest Thomas W. Dorr, now in the State of New Hampshire. Governor Hubbard respectfully, but firmly and decidedly declined obeying the requisition and stated to Governor Arnold that he would forward, by mail, his reasons for so declining, addressed to 'Samuel W. King, Acting Governor of Rhode Island.'"

Henry Clay has been unanimously nominated for the Presidency, by a convention of the Whigs of Maryland.

THE LADY'S BOOK.—The September number of this periodical has been received. It is in every respect equal to the preceding numbers, and is well worthy the patronage of the American Ladies. The tale of "Alina Delray, or the Two Caps," is alone worth the subscription a year.